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THROW a stone into any crowd since Saturday and you can hit a Democrat with a grievance.

THE old story that Wilkes Booth is still alive has cropped out again, and this is not the silly season, either. The makers of sensations for the dull months must have mixed their notes.

THE party bosses who procured the nomination of the ticket last Saturday are not spending much time just now in congratulating themselves. They are kept busy devising means to soothe the sore-heads.

AFTER being instructed by the missionary of the New York annex to the Cobden Club, a few weeks since, nothing has been heard of the Indiana Freetrade League, better known as the Bedroom party.

IT will be noticed that Mr. Featherstone, of Arkansas, whom the Republicans seated after ousting a Democrat, toes not vote with the Republicans. The Republicans did not seat him for that purpose, but because he was elected.

IF Indianians can't have gas, or oil, or mineral water, they can have salt when they set out to dig a well. There is enough wealth under ground in the State to raise more mortgages than even the Democratic romancers have laid

A LOCAL Democratic organ remarks that Mr. Randall was a Democrat except in regard to the tariff. Yes; he was a loyal man during the war and prevented the repeal of the law which requires war claimants to prove their loyalty to the Union.

THE commencement season has opened, and will continue for two months. It is a period that is a little trying to the old folks who have outgrown their enthusiasms, but no one grudges the youngsters their period of blissful importance.

WHEN the Republicans in the New York Senate created a committee to investigate cities the independent press of the State denounced it as a political move. Now that the committee is applying the probe so skillfully to the corruption in New York city all applaud, except Tammany Hall.

THE New York Sun, Democratic, says that a family gets more for the same money now than it did fifty years ago-a statement which will not be welcomed by the calamity end of that party. Moreover, labor gets more than 50 per cent. more in cash than it did fifty years ago, and skilled labor 75 to 100 per cent.

HERR BISMARCK is bound to have a finger in the German pie so long as life shall last, and it is idle of the Emperor to suppose that, by securing his retirement from the chancellorship, he would remove that powerful personality from a position of public influence. Young William's father and grandfather would have known better than to dream of such a thing.

indignant because the duty on glassware has been increased by the McKinley bill to a figure where foreign-made glass cannot get into our markets. The C .- J. has our sympathy, but so long as the price of glass and glassware of all kinds was never so cheap as at the present has supply the home market, with some to the "star-eyed goddess of reform" will be reconciled.

THE kind expressions of the Pope regarding Protestants-that he desires to be thought well of by them-and the tacit admission that they are Christians, are calculated to attract attention. few centuries ago the head of the Church of Rome would not have spoken as did Leo XIII in his remarks to the correspondent of the New York Herald, a few days since. Then Protestant and Catholic were engaged in the unchristian work of trying to convert the world by exterminating each other.

lives that they should have. It is unmade by the very people who complain of ten where a barrier exists between a | mittee on war claims because a majority man of wealth and one poorer in the of its members were laboring under the who speaks of things he has seen, and

latter, who, with unfounded distrust of his more fortunate brother, withdraws his confidence, and then, unreasonably enough, considers himself aggrieved. The man who does not respect himself and his calling, dishonors that calling, and does not deserve the respect of his fellow-men. This self-respect is not manifested, as some seem to think, by assuming an attitude of bristling aggressiveness toward the world, but by believing that all honest work is honorable, whether that of the blacksmith, the stone-cutter, the professional man or the manager of a vast railway system, and by holding to this belief in the treatment of all men.

AN UNFORTUNATE POSITION.

A Democratic paper, in an adjoining county, devotes a full half-page opposite the editorial page to an advertisement of a grand barbecue at Greenfield, May 1, in honor of the opening of the Greenfield iron and nail-mills, to which excursion trains will be run, and a free dinner served to all. No mention of the event appears on the editorial page, but, instead, a good deal of the free-trade chatter which appears in Democratic papers, instead of facts and arguments. In the news columns of the paper we find notices of the nail-works, and the excellent quality of the nails; also, of the success of the glass-works, and the prospect of a new one. There is not an industry in the vicinity which these factories will not benefit. They have added, and will add, to the population of the cities and townships in which they are located two or three hundred families, whose heads will receive wages which will enable them to buy liberally of the products of the farms in the vicinity, whose owners will find it profitable to give more attention to dairy products, poultry, fruits and vegetables for the local market created by these new enterprises than to wheat or corn. The owners of the land in the vicinity will find it to their advantage to divide it up into lots and either put it on the market or build houses thereon. The carpenters will find abundant employment in building houses for the people of the new industries. In short, all who have labor or property to dispose of will be benefited by the new enterprises. Everybody, except now and then a crank, believes in them, and will make efforts to secure them for their own towns. If the free-trader should suggest that the nails made by the factory would cost a cent a pound more than if there was free trade, so that the nails could be bought in England or Belgium, everyone of these practical people would, in the slang of the street, say to him, "Give us a rest; what if nails are a cent a pound higher so long as the nail-makers create a home market that makes our products and labor worth twice as much as they would otherwise be?" Put the question of a duty on nails and a nail factory or free nails to the people in that vicinity outside of politics, and when the votes are counted it will be ten to one for the factory-"the grinding iron monopoly." But those who have studied the question know that nails are cheaper because of protection, because more nails are made, and the more made the greater the competition and the cheaper the price. They, know, too, that there would be no nail factory in Greenfield, or in Indiana, but for the protective tariff. And so of glass. Without the duty which keeps out the product of half-paid Belgian glass-makers, there would not be a glass factory in Indiana to-day, and the price would be what the foreign makers might make it, which experience proves might be a third higher than it now is, judging from the prices in 1860 and in 1890. And yet the Democratic organ, in the face of the prosperity coming from the diversified industries which the protective tariff has stimulated in the general interest, continues to fill its pages with free-trade gabble and mutterings of mortgages and discontent. The Cleveland regime has forced upon the Democratic organ what must be a distasteful policy. It is an unfortunate position for a newspaper in a growing town to be

SOME REBEL CLAIMS.

Friday in the House of Representatives is set apart for consideration of private claims unless the House votes otherwise. Last Friday the Republican leaders desired to go into committee of the whole to consider the legislative appropriation bill, but while Mr. Butterworth was making this motion, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, jumped in with a "question of privilege," the effect of which was to remind Speaker Reed that Friday was set apart for consideration THE Louisville Courier-Journal is very of private claims and bills, to which the Speaker replied that such was the case urless the committee on appropriations and the House wanted it for something else. Those who wanted Friday for the passage of the Southern claims bill, a job in aid of which Mr. Enloe been blocking private pentime, and the home product can easily | sion bills the past few weeks, demanded the yeas and nays. The attendance spare, we trust that the proprietor of | was thin, more Republicans being absent than Democrats, so Mr. Butterworth's motion was defeated by a vote of 112 yeas to 116 nays. In the list of yeas are the names of a few Democratsso notably few that the name of Holman stands out in relief. In the column of nays are found, with one exception, the Democratic members of the solid South and most of the Democrats voting from the Northern States-Berkshire, "our" Bynum, Cooper, Martin, McClellan, O'Neall, Parrett and Shively of Indiana being in the list with those voting to lay aside a public measure to give preference to an omnibus bill of Southern war claims, made up of 285 individual THAT was a strong note, and a true | claims, which it was proposed to push | under which every one can find employone, that Rev. Mr. Hyde struck in his through in a bunch. Of course, there ment." sermon on Sunday, when he said to his | was nothing else to do now than to go laboring brethren that they have not | into committee of the whole to consider the respect for themselves in their own | this omnibus claims bill, which had the sanction of the Court of Claims, that fortunately too true that many of the tribunal not having made an exhaustive carefully noted the decline of agriclass distinctions and limitations are investigation into the alleged loyalty of cultural and other industries in Great the claimants. The bill had been most of their existence. Nine times out | reported to the committee by the com-

the Bowman act for the committee to investigate further, but must report the decisions of the court as a judgment to be paid. The friends of the bill first insisted that the claims could not be considered on their merits, but that the decision of the court was final, and all the House could do was to pay the amounts called for, but they were forced to yield this claim upon the reading of the Bowman act, under which the claims were referred to the court. They next insisted on having the committee of the whole take up each case separately, but Mr. Thomas of Wisconsin asserted that over half of them had been rejected by the Southern claims commission, pointed out one in which the claimants had made a donation to the rebel cause early in the war, and declared that it would be impossible to present before the committee of the whole the evidence of the dislayalty of many of the claimants, as it was in the confederate archives. This demand was abandoned. Finally a resolution was adopted to the effect that the bill be reported back to the committee on war claims with instructions to report upon the loyalty of each claimant. A long discussion followed, and finally the resolution, after being amended so as to place the bill, when reported back, at the head of the private calendar for consideration, was adopted and reported to the House. There another contest arose. Mr. Euloe was quick to demand the previous question, but Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio made a point of order against the resolution, to the effect that it changed a rule of the House in the clause requiring the claims bill, when reported back, to be placed at the head of the calendar for consideration. A discussion followed, in which was well taken and the Democrats that it was not, but all the argument was with the former, as the rules declare that no change can be made without a day's notice. The Speaker ruled that the point was well taken and that such a resolution could not be passed at that time,

and there ended the fight. Two facts must impress all those who carefully read the debate and the action of the members on this subject, which are, first, that the Southern Democrats, as a body, reinforced by nearly all of the Northern Democrats, were intent on passing this omnibus bill, aggregating half a million dollars, and, second, that it would have been done but for the persistent and effective hostility of the Republicans, led by Messrs. Thomas of Wisconsin, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Cannon of Illinois.

THE RESULTS OF FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

Sir Edward Sullivan is not an Irish malcontent, but a British baronet, whose opinions, because of his prominence and ability, have found place in the Tory periodicals, though he has continually opposed the free-trade policy of Great Britain. In a recent article he sets forth the condition of labor and industry in Great Britain, in the course of which he

After forty years' experience of one-sided free trade, the condition of labor in the United Kingdom is very alarming; many industries have died out or removed to other countries; in nearly every industry English labor is undersold by foreign labor; in most industries four days is now consid-

ered a week's work. He then proceeds to declare that the United Kingdom is the only country in the world that is going out of tillage to grazing, and yet tillage produces eight times as much human food and three times as much employment as grazing, and as a result this change from tillage to grazing will force the emigration of half the population—that all this is due to the heresy of free trade, which puts cheapness above employment. Proceeding, he speaks of the sources of national

prosperity, saying: pring of national prosperity and contentment. The way to make a nation happy and prosperous is to give everybody an op-portunity of being employed. The idea of supplying a population of 34,000,000 with everything at a lower price than they can produce it is probably the most preposterous nonsense that ever entered the human mind. This is actually what free trade pretends to do; we are attempting to sup-ply ourselves with everything cheaper than we can produce it. In other words, we place before our workers cheap food but put it out of their power to earn the money to buy it.

"England," he says, "is suffering from industrial invasion" because of its freetrade policy; and while armed invasion would mean national disgrace, industrial invasion means ruin. Protection, he declares is "protection" to native industry, to "those who eat their bread in the sweat of their faces." On the other

hand, he declares: That free trade means untaxed foreign competition. That foreign competition means competition in cheapness; competition in cheapness means competition in cheap labor; competition in cheap labor means competition in flesh and blood; and competition in flesh and blood is slavery. That excessive competition is the greatest curse that can be imposed on a working community. That the unrestricted competition of the whole world is rapidly making the conditions of English labor impossible That cheap clothing and cheap food are of no value if human labor is cheaper still That excessive cheapness is of no value to the community without employment. That employment means cheapness. That those who have employment can buy. That those who have not employment cannot buy. * * That free trade means cheapness to the rieh, the idlers, those with fixed incomes; but longer hours, lower wages, harder work to the workers. That the workers are twenty to one to the idlers, and, therefore, free trade sacrifices the interests of the nineteen to the interests of

He ridicules the theory that the volume of a nation's foreign trade is a measure of the prosperity of a people. "Five shillings spent on the produce of English labor," he says, "benefits the working class more than 50 shillings spent on the produce of foreign labor;" that "internal production and internal consumption are the only proofs of national prosperity;" consequently, "that the first and paramount duty of every government is to encourage conditions

These are not the opinions of "grasping monopolists, who have fattened by a robber tariff," but of an educated Englishman, now in his old age, who has Britain since the adoption of the freetrade policy. They are the utterance of the profound convictions of a man world's goods, it is placed there by the impression that after the Court of Claims of an industrial decline which has been cy and help, that a joiner rushed into the complished. Mr. Boyd was in Washington ing very low of late.

had made a decision it was a violation of going on before his eyes for forty years. His words should be a warning to people in this country.

> In an editorial in the Sunday issue of the New York World regarding the Cleveland interview, which it published and became responsible for, the following paragraph occurs:

After a thorough investigation we are satisfied that all Mr. Cleveland said for publication, of a personal character, was contained in the first fourteen lines of the remarks attributed to him, and that he did not use the coarse and intemperate personal expressions accredited to him subsequent portion of the interview.

What does the World mean by the phrase, "all Mr. Cleveland said for publication of a personal character?" Did he not make any of the expressions regarding Mr. Dana attributed to him, or did he make them and then enjoin the reporter not to give them to the public? Did he make them, and, because Mr. Cleveland's friends are indignant, did the World undertake to help him out of the embarrassing position in which he had been put? Did not Mr. Cleveland make any remark about the name of his wife being used in an insulting manner in the Sun? As it now stands it is confession that the World's reporters do not report but create.

For some years the signs of the times have shown that the eight-hour working day was surely coming. Employers may wish to delay it, but the demand for it is one of those irresistible social and industrial movements that cannot be hindered for long. Eight hours are reasonably certain to be the accepted limit of a day's labor for mechanics and artisans, and while the change may not prove to be the unqualified blessing to the laborer that its advocates claim, the opponents will find it the part of wisdom to end the Republicans argued that the point their fight against the inevitable with what speed and grace they may.

> THE clearing-house reports of the principal cities in the United States show that only two cities had a larger per cent. of increase the past week over the corresponding week of last year than Indianapolis-127.7. A city whose bank transactions are more than doubled in a year must be making substantial progress. This is the more remarkable from the fact that one of our large banks does not do business through the clearing-

> ANOTHER street-car motor, said to be a success so far as tried, is being experimented with in Washington. The purpose of the inventor was to avoid the use of over-head wires on electric roads, and cars run on experimental tracks laid in a field indicate that he has solved the problem. The technical explanation of the system is given as follows:

> The main conductors to carry the current lie completely insulated under ground, and are per-fectly safe. Another line, called the trolley line, in sections of convenient length, run along the inner edge of the track. There is no power after the car passes over a section, as the trolly-line current passes off. Only the immediate section on which the car is moving has any power, the ones before and behind being completely cut off. On this principle there can be no waste or danger. The percentage of waste is reduced to that immediate section upon which the current is playing. The car can easily ascend a very steep grade, and can be immediately stopped or started.

> The inventor is a young Southerner who has studied electricity since his boyhood, but who has supported himself since coming North by doing newspaper work.

> THE first man or organization that puts ap a modern office building where stairways are secondary to elevators, instead of vice-versa, and where suits of offices are arranged with some regard to latter-day ideas of convenience and comfort, will reap a rich return in rents. If the Commercial Club wants an enduring monument to its enterprise it could not do a better thing than by putting up such a building and giving local landlords an idea of what is required nowadays.

> THE Atlanta Constitution is startled at the profoundly important rumor that Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, or, as some authorities claim, daughter of the late Confederacy, is about wed a Northern lawyer; and declares that "it will be the talk of the continent." The McKinley bill, the eight-hour movement and base-ball will please sit down while the continent convulses on this sub-THE world's supply of camphor, owing to

its use in the manufacture of celluloid. is becoming scarce and its price is rapidly bounding upward. Hitherto it has always been a drug in the market, but it seems to be rapidly becoming a drug out of the mar-SUCH little practical experiences as the

loss of \$1,900 at a single sitting in a friendly game of poker are well calculated to add vigor and earnestness to Col. Henri Watterson's lecture on "Money and Morals." Now that the Democratic ring has nomi-

nated its candidates, the next task is should engage in is that of manufacturing a little harmony. Harmony is a commodity the party is out of at present.

Pope Leo says he thinks well of America and its people, both Catholic and Prot estant. This is a case of mutual regard. America having always had a good opinion of his Holiness. THE suicide, by hanging, of a well-known

New York artist is announced. This must be a mistake. No genuine artist would take himself off by any such inartistic method. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Is Miss Murfree, better known as "Charles Egbert Craddock," married! If so, what's her name! What is the name of Elizabeth Stuart Miss Murfree is not married. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is now Mrs. Ward.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

MISS WINNIE DAVIS will remain in Europe for some time. MISS MILDRED LEE, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, is in Washington.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR'S income is estimated at \$27,000 a day. He does not make it, be it remembered, by writing novels. LEOPOLD BONAPARTE, a kinsman of the great Napoleon, has been arrested in Montreal for getting drunk and shooting a po-

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE, the great Sioux warrior, has written to a friend at Bismarck asking for a position on the police force of

SENATOR INGALLS has completed his nev residence upon the site of the family house at Atchison, which was destroyed by fire last year. MISS FLORA WOODWARD TIBBITS, of Ann

Arbor, is the first woman in Michigan to apply for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court. WHEN Thomas Carlyle was a schoolteacher he used the lash pretty freely. On occasion, says an English magazine, the yells of the victim were heard so far in the

school with his ax, and, handing this in-strument to the iraie Carlyle, exclaimed, 'Jist doo't ootricht and no mince maiters.

A RICHMOND man affirms that it was the visit of the New York Seventh to that city in 1857 which led to the adoption of gray as the color of the confederate uniforms a few years later.

It is agreeable to see a man with a sen of the propriety of things. A clergyman named Fiddle refused to accept the title of D. D. because, as he said, he "didn't want to be called Rev. Ichabod Fiddle, D. D."

ONE hundred districts in Victoria, Aus tralia, will soon take simultaneous action towards the destruction of the rabbit plague. Poisoned grain will be used and it is hoped that 75 per cent. of the rabbits will be killed. GENERAL FREMONT wore his hair falling

over his shoulders until within five or six

years ago when some friends induced him

to have it cut quite short. This changed his appearance so greatly that he declared he could hardly recognize his own reflection in the mirror. THE rat plague in Lincolnshire, England, continues in spite of the enormous destruction of the animals by the farmers during the past few months. One farmer who scattered poisoned barley about his yards

every night gathered a crop of 1,300 rats in one day. Where they came from seems to be a mystery. JOSEPH MANSFIELD, of Elizabeth, N. J., is a young man who plays foot-ball, and the other night as he was coming home three dogs attacked him. With a fine drop kick he laid one dead, sent a second flying in

the air with several broken ribs and so scared the remaining dog that he ran away. Learn to play foot-ball. QUEEN VICTORIA has written two books which have never been published. They are volumes of travel, and recount her impressions of various places on the continent.

She has been so annoyed at the criticisms of her published works that she has refused to have these manuscripts put into print. They will be published after her A WEALTHY citizen of Dover, Me., was mortified the other day. He had just been making a clean breast of his deplorable financial condition to the assessors; and on going to a grocery store soon after, he was

appalled to find that the assessor had taken as statement so literally as to order a barrel of flour, a codfish and some other articles sent to him at the town's expense. PETER'S PENCE was collected last year according to the following table: Austria contributed £16,000; Italy and France, £14,-000 each; South America, £12,000; North America, £11,500; Spain, £8,000; North Germany, £7,200; Portugal, £6,000; Ireland, £5,-200; Belgium, £4,200; Asia, £4,000; Roumania, £4,000; Great Britain, £3,800; Africa, £3,600; Poland, £3,400; Australia, £3,400; Switzerland, £2,200, and Russia, £1,600.

WHEN General Nelson A. Miles was in Arizona he found in Geronimo's band two white girls. A poor white family, crossing the plains, had been captured by the savage Apaches. The father and mother and oldest children were killed, leaving two young girls, whom General Miles by a clever ruse rescued. He took the two little waifs to the fort, put them in his wife's charge, and kept them for nearly two years at his own expense. He then succeeded in getting good homes for them, and his friends say that to this day—that was eight years ago-he has kept watch over them, sending them gifts of money from

It is told in the Kansas City Times that Mr. Charles Francis Adams is now reviewing and destroying the diary which, like his forefathers, he has faithfully kept for many years. When his wife, who is deeply interested in the record of the days before the marriage—a record, by the way, she has never seen—remonstrated with him for burning up the diary, he replied: "I didn't know what a collossal fool I was a quarter of a century ago." The other evening as President Adams sat by the open fireplace tossing the white pages of the diary into the flames, one by one, he read to a party of friends an account of an interview a quarter of a century ago. It was something like this: "Reached Washington early this morning. One of the first persons that I met there was Senator Sherman of Ohio. Had a long talk with him, but the characteristic statement made by the Senator was this: "I agree with my party in large things as a matter of principle, in small things as a matter of convenience."

BOYD'S \$17,000,000.

A Maine Man Receives Notice That He Is Entitled to a Big Slice of a Scotch Estate.

Easton (Me.) Special. Wilson R. Boyd, one of the best-known citizens of the East Shore, and a business man of considerable wealth, is preparing to go to England next month, expecting to bring back the very neat sum of \$17,000,000, besides proving title to a still neater sum of \$100,000,000 in real estate. Mr. Boya's story of inherited wealth through European ancestors differs from that ordinarily told by those who are looking for such estates. He said to a reporter that in the year 1863 he happened to buy a copy of a New York paper, and in glancing over the advertisements saw one calling for information about the descendants of William McKay, deceased. The advertisement was inserted by the British government, and said that a large amount of money was then in the Bank of England awaiting the heirs of McKay. Mr. Boyd pricked up his ears very quickly on reading that, because his great grandfather was William McKay, who had emigrated to America from Scotland. Going home he got out a lot of old papers and letters that had come down from the old gentleman, in all three barrelsful. The old documents were sorted over carefully, and after awhile a yellow old bit of parchment was found that made Mr. Boyd exceedingly comfortable. It was the original will of the man whose British estate was the subject of the advertise-

The will was dated Dec. 3, 1794. It left to each of three children of a widow he had married the use for life or ten acres of land in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and after their death the land was to become the property of Andrew Boyd, or heirs, of Frederick City, Md., who had married William Mc-Kay's own daughter, Mary, by his first wife. It appears that the relations between the three step-daughters of old Mr. McKay who lived in Scotland, and the Boyds of Maryland were not cordial and intimate, and that the old man's will was somehow overlooked and forgotten in the Boyd family. The Boyds appear to have had no idea about the value of the property left to the three step-daughters, and so kept no track of them, and made no effort to learn whether they were dead or alive. It has since been proved that the first step-daughter died in 1845, and the second in 1853 and the third in 1862, and that it was soon after her death that the advertisement for the heirs of William McKay was pub-

It seems that the property willed by old Mr. McKay was of no great value when he died, in 1796. It has since, by the spreading of the city of Glasgow, become immensely valuable. On learning that he was a direct descendant of the McKay in question, Mr. Boyd went over to England to see about it. He called on Judah P. Benjamin and was told at first that the claim could not be prosecuted successfully, but or closer examination Mr. Benjamin tool hold of the case for 20 per cent. of the pro-

He prosecuted the case until his death spending at one time \$25,000 to get hold of a valuable document that had been stolen by some of the English heirs to the estatewould hold some of the property in case Mr. Boyd could not establish his claim to

After Mr. Benjamin died in 1886 the case went into the hands of Mr. George Bell, of London, and has been carried on ever since, and with success. Mr. Boyd has had to collect facts about the life of William McKay that amounted to a pretty complete biography, even going so far as to prove the date on which the old gentleman left England for France, the day he landed in France, the day he sailed thence to America, the name of the ship he sailed on, the day he arrived here, the port at which he arrived, all about his life as a Maryland planter, and so on. It involved all but endless labor and national but it has at last been ac-

the first week in April, and had a talk with the British minister, who, he says, told him that word had been received at the legation saying that the claim had been allowed and that notice would be sent to Mr. Boyd in May, requesting him to come on and get the cash, now in the Bank of England. This money is the accumulation of income from the Glasgow and Edinburgh real estate. The sum is about \$17,-000,000. Title to this sum also includes, of course, title to the real estate that produced it, which is said to be worth over \$100,000,-

Mr. Boyd does not get the whole of the estate, for there are other heirs, but he is to have over one-half of it.

FARM PRODUCTS AND THE TARIFF.

How the Duties Imposed on Agricultural Products Are Regarded in Canada.

ilwaukee Sentinel. The free-trade organs declare that duties imposed on imported agricultural products, such as grain, cattle, potatoes, butter, cheese, etc., give no protection to the American farmer. They claim that the price of such articles is not enhanced in the home market by the duty. At the same time they allege that all articles which the farmer buys are enhanced in price to the extent of the duty on imported goods of the same class.

It would be very extraordinary if, in fact, a protective duty did not affect the price of farm products while increasing that of all other articles. The proposition looks so illogical that it cannot be accepted unless sustained by absolute proofs. Until then it must be classed as a campaign lie invented to catch the farmers' votes, for which the free-traders have an irrecressiwhich the free-traders have an irrepres

ble yearning. In Canada there is a very clear conviction among all classes that the duties imposed by the United States on agricultural products operates to exclude the people of the Dominion or to give them a disadvantage in our markets. The people of Canada are quite agitated on account of the proposed increase of such duties by the new tariff bill. They regard the United States as their best market. Notwithstanding the present tariff, their exports to this country are foremost in importance, and they apprehend that an increase in the duties will diminish their trade. They export millions of dollars' worth of barley to this country. Their export of cattle, sheep and hogs to the United States last year amounted to about \$1,500,000 in value. With free trade between the two countries they would there be any truth in the generally-accepted theory that competition and abundant supply tends to reduce prices, it must folow that the tariff on agricultural products, which restricts their importation from Canada, has an influence favorable to the

'Twas the Fault of the Opera.

price of the American farmers' products.

Chicago Mail. There is something about the opera of Carmen" which make the prima donna who sings the title role savage. Minnie Hauk used to pour out her rage on the leading tenor, and succeeded in driving him from the company very often. She brandished her stage dagger and threatened, until the poor tenor concluded that he would save his life while yet he might. The Carmen spirit broke out again at In-dianapolis the other evening. The curtain came down at the end of a scene, and, because the audience didn't encore the number, the singer rushed at the audience, as represented by the drop curtain, and stabbed it vindictively with her dagger.

Mr. Cleveland Got Fooled. Memphis Avalanche (Dem.)

It would have been all right to call Col. Dana a liar, for that pet name is bandied about with innocuous continuity in the New York papers, but the use of the adjective "senile" in connection with Charles A. Dana is a frightful mistake. There is not a man in America more thoroughly capable of holding his own than the proprietor of the famous manuscript-consuming cat. If the ex-President has really entertained any doubt on the subject he is now, or soon will be, undeceived. A whole foundry full of buzz-saws would be easier to handle than the spectacled journalist whose features have been made familiar to the country by the comic papers.

His Worst Blunder.

Mr. Cleveland made a very bad blunder when, after having denied that he was gaining flesh at the rate of 300 pounds per annum, he launched forth into abuse of Mr. Dana, who doesn't mind abuse at all, and then declared that the Sun's attacks annoyed him only because they were frequently directed against his wife as well as himself. Now, if this were true it would create much sympathy for Mr. Cleveland and public execration of Mr. Dana. But. as a matter of fact, the Sun has always spoken of Mrs. Cleveland in terms of respectful admiration, the more marked because of its open hostility to her husband.

A Way to End the Merry War. Chicago Mail (Dem.)

To a man up a telegraph pole it would appear that the entente cordiale between Mr. Cleveland and editor Dana is somewhat inoperative. Mr. Cleveland calls Mr. Dana "a senile old liar," and Mr. Dana in turn characterizes Mr. Cleveland as "a cowardly liar;" also, as "a poltroon," which is but a multiplication of terms. The spec tacle of two great men bombarding each other at long range is not edifying. Why not "get together" and have it out?

Why It Is a Farmers' Bill.

Evansville Journal. The new revenue bill recently reported in the House of Representatives is called "the farmers' bill," from the manner in which the interests of that class are cared for. The manufacturing and mining interests are also carefully looked after. The large reduction in the duties on sugar will result in an immense saving to consumers in the price of this indispensable commod ity. The prices of wire-fencing and bind-ing-twine will also be largely reduced un-

Smith Becoming Famous.

Another Democratic sheriff is in "durance vile." A dispatch from Columbus, Ind., tells of Sheriff William C. Smith, who, "on account of a recent spree," which termi-nated in his arrest and confinement in his own jail, has been deserted by his bondsmen. Smith has the nomination for a second term. Possibly he will be out of jail, however, in time to work for his own re-

Where the "Third Party" Is Needed.

Great Britain's revenue from alcoholic beverages, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, amounted to \$146,000,000 during the past year, and exceeded the estimate \$9,000,000. This is an excellent fiscal showing, but it does not indicate any marked extension of total abstinence among the population of the united

But the Democrats Have Renominated Him.

Nebraska Journal. A Democratic Sheriff in Indiana commemorated his renomination for the office by going on a spree which ended in a cell in his own jail. His bondsmen have given him up and taken their names off his bond and the Democrats will let him drop quietly out of office.

An Ohio Editor's Photograph.

Editor Mehaffey, who prints a Democratic paper at Lima, O., presents this re-markable photograph to his readers: "I would like to see every Democrat who voted for a Republican last Monday kicked by a jackass, and I would like to be the one to do it."

Vermont Democrats.

It is stated that the Vermont Democrats will continue to look on Grover Cleveland as a leader. At this distance it would seem that the Vermont Democrats could better employ their time by looking up a few more able-bodied followers.

Prohibition as She Prohibits.

Kansas City Times. The Wichita joint-keepers have been notified that they will be allowed to keep open without molestation upon the payment of \$50 a month. Wichita is in Kansas, where they say prohibition prohibits.

Troubles Never Come Singly.

Kansas City Journal. Mr. Cleveland is now worse off than ever. Larry Godkin, of the New York Evening Post, has come to the rescue of his character, and the alethometer has been register-